

The Intelligencer.

The Coming Election for United States Senators.

Indications point to an alliance between Frank Hereford and Henry G. Davis for the two Senatorships. Hereford has a strong hold on the Third district (although decidedly distanced by Kennis in the Congressional race) on account of his services in securing appropriations for the Elk and Kanawha rivers, and his supposed familiarity with the methods still necessary to secure the final success of those appropriations. Thus far the Third district has received but a mere taste of the amount reported by the Committee on Commerce and passed through Congress, and it is not certain that she ever will receive much more. Hence her natural anxiety to have an experienced worker like Hereford at headquarters. It is believed that this consideration will operate strongly in his favor among the Third district delegates in the coming Legislature. Senator Davis is the man to see this element of strength in his colleague and avail himself of it. It is not likely therefore that he will neglect to cultivate Hereford's alliance.

As to whether Hereford will be proper to cultivate Davis, or to be cultivated by him, is another matter. The latter has no real element of strength for reelection. He has the prestige of past success and reputation. He has also that negative strength which comes from silence on the part of the Democratic press throughout the State. There is very little outspoken opposition to him. This cautious attitude of the Democratic press has attracted attention, and is made the subject of a severe thrust by J. M. Mason, of Jefferson county, who is devoting himself to the Senatorial question through the columns of the Charleston Free Press at great length. He very pointedly alludes to some of these editors as the "renal editors" of so-called leading Democratic journals, and intimates that they are subsidized to "conceal" Senator Hereford's "anfringes from the people," and even to "represent him as a man of excellent capacity."

We do not quote Mason as an authority on Senatorial matters. His course in the impeachment business last winter shows that he is an indifferent stick to rely on in defense of the public virtue, and his eulogy, in "number three" of his Senatorial articles, on John Kelly, the Tammany Chief of New York, indicates that his best ideal of a public man is not very exalted. But nevertheless he is hammering away after his style on public sentiment in the Eastern Panhandle against Senator Davis and (we presume) on behalf of Faulkner.

This brings us to remark that Mr. Faulkner, as things now look, may make a very good showing in the way of support from the Second district in the next Legislature. We are of the opinion that Mr. Davis has not as yet captured more than a minority of the delegates from that district, and hardly that. Faulkner has not been idle. On the contrary, he has been busy. He will contest every inch of ground with Davis, and give him a fight such as he knew nothing about in the winter of 1870-71, at the time he captured enough members at Charleston to elect him, to the surprise of everybody, to the United States Senate.

As for the delegates from the First district, they constitute the reserve corps of the army in this Senatorial contest. They are open to conversion. Mr. Davis has some little strength among them, but nothing to signify. Rumor has it that he will receive one vote, from Ohio county. This was the indication some time ago, but we doubt whether it is now. He has been so tricky on the Capital question that Ohio county delegates will find difficulty in seeing their way clear to support him. Politics, however, make very strange bedfellows, and we are prepared to be surprised this winter.

Johnson S. Camden will no doubt be brought forward as a candidate from this district. He has a good many friends and would perhaps command more votes from this district than any man likely to figure conspicuously as a candidate. Nevertheless he has, as yet, little or no prospect of success. He has money, however, and we are of the opinion that money will have its charms for some of our West Virginia legislators this winter. Mr. Camden's agricultural bargain with Billy Burdett shows that he is not a novice in making politico-monetary arrangements. We look for him to be energetic this winter. Sherry and champagne have a very mellowing influence on the feelings of the average Democratic legislator. This will be a great winter for the sale of sherry and champagne in Wheeling.

To sum up the Senatorial situation at this time, we may remark that present indications are that the choice lies among the four men we have named. Despite Mason's endless paragraphs in the Charleston paper the Senatorial business does not wear a very high toned look at this writing.

Political Memoranda.

A Washington correspondent speaking of our Mr. Faulkner, remarks upon his jaw, and says that he has the "jaw of a rhinoceros," and also "an immense mouth chucked together as if he could bite the world in two."

called the majority of the Louisiana people "bandit." Ex-rebel Gen. Joe Shelby, of St. Louis, like about all the other fellows that fought on that side, doesn't take any stock in the talk of inaugurating Tilden by force, and would even, if necessary, lead an armed organization to sustain Hayes if he should be legally installed.

The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, an outspoken Confederate organ, is disgusted with the ravings and rantings of Northern copperhead sheets. It says: "Whenever and wherever the slogan of war is raised, let the emphatic response of the entire South be, 'Get thee behind me, Satan.' Our people have already responded to this sort of 'arbitration,' and were so terribly in earnest that they never succumbed, until nearly every family mourned the loss of a gallant son, brother, or father; a debt of two billions of dollars had been repudiated; four millions of slaves emancipated; towns and cities laid waste, and giant famine and want stared every one in the face. We made deliberately that assertion that the South is prepared, by force of arms, to meet Mr. Tilden, or engage in another attempt at revolution, is wholly and absolutely false. The very men most opposed to such folly are the battle-scarred heroes of the lost cause. They have felt the shock of battle and realized the miseries of war, and therefore shrink aghast at a renewal of the dreadful spectacle. No. Having taken anew the oath of allegiance and pledged our faith to conserve the public peace, we do not intend to be seduced into rebellion upon any National issue."

The Cleveland Leader of yesterday, predicts that the following will be President Hayes' Cabinet:

For Secretary of State, Hon. Wm. M. Evans of New York.
Secretary of Treasury, Hon. Ben. H. Bristow, of Kentucky.
Secretary of War, Hon. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut.
Attorney General, Hon. Ben Harrison, of Indiana.
Postmaster General, Col. George S. Bangs, of Illinois.
Secretary of the Interior, Hon. Newton Booth, of California.

It is rumored that the capital of Pennsylvania is to be removed from Harrisburg to Philadelphia, and Memorial Hall, instead of being converted into an art gallery, will become the new State House. The Trans-Continental Hotel is said to have been built of brick by a shrewd man who knew what was coming. Mayor Stokely has memorialized the Select and Common Councils about it, and it looks very much as though the change might be made. We always did wonder why Senator Cameron did not have his capital moved to some point nearer Washington.

BUSINESS MEMORANDA.—(West Virginia deferred certificates) (so called) are quoted at 44 in Baltimore.

Baltimore and Ohio stock is quoted at 150 1/2 offered and 160 asked. Thirty-three is offered for Central Ohio common and thirty-six for the preferred.

Gold refuses to go up. It closed at 73 yesterday. Large shipments of products to Europe and the approaching large disbursements of gold by the government keeps the price down despite the Presidential muddle.

The stockholders of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railway hold their annual meeting in Cleveland on the 3d proximo. Sometimes ago some parties thought there was a defect in the authority under which Brooke county issued her present bonded debt and sold out their holdings. But Brooke proposes to pay off all said bonds and issue new ones at 6 instead of 7 1/2 per cent interest.

Read the advertisement of the New York Public in another column of to-day's paper. It is a weekly journal of finance, commercial interests and political science. It is high authority in these matters and abounds in statistical information.

The New York Bulletin of Tuesday, speaking of the petroleum market says that "supplies at all points continue fully under control."

The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution says that every day the trains leaving Atlanta, are crowded with emigrants for the West.

The Cincinnati papers wanted a fast mail of some kind so bad that they are, according to this morning's news, going to start out a train every morning on the Indianapolis road. The distance is 115 miles, and the time three and a half hours.

Straw hats still sell for 10 to 12 1/2 in Cincinnati, just as they still sell for 15c in Wheeling.

The Philadelphia Ledger takes a bearish view of the business situation, and expresses itself as follows: "Some of our contemporaries profess to see some improvement in business, but we confess, so far as the movement is concerned, that the times are very hard, and many of the industries are preparing to slack off after the holidays, making it even more difficult for the dependent to live comfortably. With the partial close of the holidays, many of the large operating establishments will materially lessen the number of their employees. It is now difficult to meet rents and live, and with less employment the employed will have to lessen their home accommodations—two families finding houses where one occupies an entire house. This will increase the number of unemployed tenements, and make the burden of taxation on property holders the more sensibly felt. The business outlook is not good, and the political complications not at all satisfactory."

Philadelphia has got through the centennial year without a shrinkage in her real estate valuation for purposes of taxation, the total valuation being still over \$300,000,000 as against \$328,000,000 at Boston and \$292,000,000 at New York. The assessors of New York were quite conservative during the rise in refusing to mark property up, and have not had to change their figures much to conform to the new law in that State, requiring the taxable valuation to be placed on the market value. The success of the permanent exhibition at Philadelphia is well assured all the shares having been applied for. The Main building, as preserved and occupied by the permanent exhibition, has more space than the London Crystal Palace of 1851.

This Board of Finance of the Philadelphia Exhibition have come into court to ask a legal interpretation of the conditions of the United States subsidy of \$1,500,000. It was to be repaid before "any dividend or percentage of the profits" was paid to stockholders. The stockholders claim that they receive no

"profits" until after all they put in is repaid them. But it was undoubtedly intended that the government should be paid first, if anything was left over the running expenses. The Board of Finance claim to be trustees of "widows and orphans" and so obliged to take a judicial ruling on it in behalf of the stockholders, anyhow.

THERE are 63 fire insurance companies doing business under the national board of fire-underwriters, whose premium receipts have fallen off about 10 per cent in two years. There are 86 "non-board" companies, which have lost nothing, substantially, in receipts in that time. The latter carry about one third of the insurance of the country. The national board seats at New York, this week, to ask itself again whether it shall continue to exist.

WASHINGTON.

The Judiciary Committee and the Telegrams. WASHINGTON, December 20.—The majority of the House Committee on Judiciary decided to-day that the Special Investigating Committee have a right to send for telegraphic dispatches when the opinion of committee such dispatches are essential to the purposes of inquiry, or in other words that any committee's demands for telegrams, etc., must be complied with, under penalty of being held in contempt of the House.

This was in substance the position taken by Mr. Lynde, chairman of the sub-committee to whom the subject was referred for report.

Hurd and McCarty reported that in their opinions the telegram called for should be specifically described. In this view they were sustained by Hoar and Eyrer, but Lynde's proposition was adopted by a vote of 5 against 6; the affirmative votes being cast by Knott, Hunt, Ash, Lynde and Canfield. Messrs. Lord and Lawrence were absent.

The treasury department has made up the amount of mileage for messengers, bearing the electoral vote of the different states. The total amount for all messengers is \$8,897. The messenger from Oregon gets the largest amount, \$2,921. Some one will have to decide which of the Oregon messengers is entitled to this amount.

HON. WM. ORTON SURVIVED NEW ORLEANS.

Hon. Wm. Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was yesterday served with a subpoena to appear in person, December 20th, before the United States District Court at New Orleans, and produce certain telegrams.

The House to-day, gives authority to sergeant-at-arms to enforce all processes in that direction.

FIRE RECORD.

The Conflagration at Little Rock. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., December 20.—Last night's terrible conflagration was brought under control between 11 and 12 o'clock. The flames, by the exertions of the Fire Department, were confined to the Miller & Penzel block. The loss is estimated at \$100,000, insurance less than half. The block is a three-story brick, extending from Markham to Elm streets, with a frontage on Markham of 75 feet. It was owned by Ezed. Kramer and valued at \$35,000. The three adjoining brick buildings, owned by the same party, which were used to prevent the spread of the flames, were worth \$3,000. The lodge room of the Masonic bodies in the third story could not be entered and the loss was complete, from \$5,000 to \$5,000. Messrs. McDowell & Co. lost about \$40,000. Miller & Penzel about \$90,000 worth of stock and will lose heavily.

The insurance is as follows: Miller & Penzel's block, \$5,000 in the Fire Association and \$5,000 in the Girard of Philadelphia; the block of McDowell & Co., \$500 in the Franklin of St. Louis, Jones, McDowell & Co., stock, \$2,500 each in the Royal Canadian and American of Cincinnati, and \$5,000 in the Citizens of St. Louis. Within the past six weeks this city has lost \$500,000 from fire, the cause of any of which is shrouded in mystery.

The epidemic of fires has caused extensive excitement here, which is now assuming shape. The City Council resumed its session to-night which was interrupted by the alarm of last night. The officials will adopt measures for the better protection of property. New fire apparatus was ordered to-night. A large force of watchmen have been employed by property owners to guard the business portion of the city. It is believed by many, and charged by the Evening Star of this date, that incendiaries and thieves have banded together for the purpose of plunder, and that vigilance committees should be organized and incendiaries hung. During last night's fire an unsuccessful effort was made to burn the brick block owned by John B. G. Fletcher, on the corner of Main and Fourth streets. A bale of cotton was saturated and ignited. Total loss, \$150,000; insurance, \$72,000.

AT KNOXVILLE, TENN. Knoxville, December 20.—Allison & McClary's warehouse burned to-day, and Geo. H. Smith, a jeweler and prominent citizen, was killed by the falling of the wall.

LOUISVILLE, December 20.—A special to the Courier-Journal says that a considerable portion of the town of May's Lick, Ky., was burned this morning, involving a loss of about \$12,000, principally uninsured property.

From the Indian Border.

Fort Creek, W. Va., via CHEYENNE, December 20.—Four freight teams accompanied by five men, were attacked by Indians in a camp on Indian creek, six miles north of here, about 9 o'clock last night. Three of the party, who escaped, arrived here at midnight barefooted and half clothed. A detachment of soldiers and a party of citizens repaired to the scene of the fight early this morning and found the bodies of two men, J. O. Stephens, of Salt Lake, and a German named Fritz, from Colorado, horribly mutilated with a butcher's cleaver taken from one of the wagons. The contents of the wagons were scattered over the ground—four and corn in piles as it had been emptied from the sacks. Six horses are missing and there are over forty bullet holes in one wagon. Shells found from Sharps rifle cartridge. The dead were brought here and buried. Two hundred and forty-eight Arapahoes and Sioux scouts from the Agency in charge of Louis Richards, half breed, passed here on Sunday, en route to Indian creek.

MEMPHIS.

Arrested for Murder. MEMPHIS, December 20.—Sheriff Manning of Fink county, Mississippi, was arrested at Jackson, Miss., a day or two since for the murder of a man named Harvey, of Louisville, at Austin, Miss., several weeks ago. Mrs. Manning and three men were also arrested at Austin as co-conspirators. The men have confessed to a share of the murder, and unite in saying that Sheriff Manning killed Harvey.

SUSPENDED.

Edmonds, Pettigrew & Co., wholesale tobaccoists suspended; liabilities unknown.

By Telegraph

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER

CONGRESS.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, December 20.

The Speaker stated that he had information that there was a gentleman in this city who was the bearer to the people of this country of a communication from the people of the United States, congratulating the American people upon their centennial year. Mr. Holman thereupon asked unanimous consent to offer a resolution respecting that Mr. J. O'Connor Power, M. P., had been deputized to present to the people of the United States the congratulations of the Irish nation on the centennial of American independence, and referring to the subject of his mission to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with instructions to report what action should be taken in the premises.

After a short discussion, the resolution was adopted.

The report of the Judiciary Committee on the question of the power of a committee to compel the production of telegrams was made, with a report which asserts the right.

A resolution offered by Hurd, from the Minority Committee, makes the same assertion, but requires a description of the telegrams to be given.

A substitute for both was offered by Knott, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, claiming that telegraphic communications have no more privileges than any other communications, and must be produced when called for.

A long discussion ensued; among the notable speeches made was one by Garfield, protesting that the telegraph office, as every body knows, is a public office, and one by Hewitt declaring that the sanctity of the postoffice was more imaginary than real, as his (Hewitt's) letters had been constantly opened in the New York Postoffice. While he subscribed to the doctrine that the sanctity of the postoffice should be protected, he wished to say on this occasion that there was no purpose on the Democratic side to prevent the telegrams being opened freely on both sides, and he thanked Heaven that there was no committee bearing his name that he was not willing and would not be glad to have published, and he had already authorized the President of the Western Union Telegraph Company to produce every telegram bearing his signature. [Dem. applause.]

Mr. Wood, of New York, favored the report of the committee and opposed Mr. Hurd's amendment as being tantamount to a defeat of the Louisiana investigation.

Finally Mr. Hurd's resolution requiring a subpoena to describe the specific telegrams to be produced was defeated, yeas 94, nays 122, and Knott's substitute was adopted by yeas 122, nays 94. Mr. Platte then asked the unanimous consent to offer a resolution for inquiry into the charge made by Mr. Hewitt against the New York Postoffice, but objection was made by Mr. Luttrell.

On motion of Mr. Phillips, the Senate amendment to the House bill for the sale of certain lands in Kansas was non-concurred in.

Mr. Chittenden asked leave to introduce a bill for funding legal-tender notes, and have referred to the Banking Committee a bill for funding legal-tender notes.

Objection was made by Mr. Holman. The bill provides:

1. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby authorized to withdraw as soon as necessary preparation can be made, the legal tender notes of the United States, whenever presented by holders thereof, and issue therefor dollar for dollar face value, coupon or registered bonds of the United States, in spirit of original legal tender act, provided that bonds authorized by this act, shall be payable in gold at the expiration of four years from the first of January, 1877, and bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent, per annum, payable quarterly in gold.

2. That bonds authorized by this act shall be available for deposit in the treasury of the United States, and may be used under provisions of various laws relating to national banks.

3. That legal tender notes received in exchange for bonds under this act shall be destroyed under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

The conference report on the bill to provide for the expenses of investigating committees was made by Mr. Holman, discussed and agreed to.

SENATE.

Mr. Hitchcock introduced a bill applying to the return of the Senate to the House of Representatives, and the House of Representatives to the Senate, in the event of a disagreement of the two Houses on a bill introduced in Congress from the State of Nebraska.

The Senate rejected the votes by which the bill to establish the territory of Pembina was ordered to the third reading, and passed on the 8th of August last, the name of the new territory which was to be organized out of a portion of the territory of Dakota was changed from Pembina to Huron and the bill was passed.

The chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, inclosing the report of Maj. General Dyer, commanding the Department of the Missouri, showing the condition of the work of improving South pass of Mississippi. Ordered printed and laid on the table.

The pension appropriation bill, was passed with amendments, submitted by Mr. Davis, requiring the Commissioner of Pensions to hereafter incorporate in his annual report a statement showing the amount paid for additional pensions and also the annual reduction in pensions.

The discussion upon the resolution of Mr. Davis, authorizing an investigation into the appointment of Cronin as Presidential elector in Oregon, was resumed.

Mr. Wright gave notice that Friday morning after the morning hour he would move to take up the Senate bill declaring the true intent and meaning of the Union Pacific Railroad acts approved July 1st, 1862, July 2d, 1864 and July 3d, 1868.

Mr. Bogt resumed his argument from the point where he suspended yesterday. The Committee on Privileges and Elections of this body had got to be a most important committee. No man could pass his foot into the Senate until he had passed the ordeal of that committee. No man could be a Senator, whether elected by his Legislature, or appointed by the President, unless he had passed the ordeal of that committee. It was conceded that Tilden had a popular majority of 300,000, but Hayes had three Returning Boards, so that to either the

thing down one Returning Board was worth just 100,000 votes.

Mr. Mitchell said that if the Returning Board in Oregon could carry out its purpose it would be equal to 45,000,000 of votes (Mr. Bogt) was glad that the Oregon matter had happened. It was a most fortunate thing, as it had compelled the Senators on the other side to investigate these questions as they should do. The Oregon case has upset all this argument about *prima facie* case. If it had not happened, there would have been no end to the arguments on the other side about the returns from Louisiana and Florida, constituting a *prima facie* case, and Congress could not go behind the acts of the Returning Boards of the other States. Now it was plain that Congress had the right and power to carry out the sovereign will of the people.

Mr. Morton said Returning Boards were not a new invention; they were as old as the Constitution of the United States. There was not a State in the Union that did not authorize one or more persons to count votes and certify who was elected. In some States, as in Louisiana, these Boards had discretionary and judicial powers. The decisions of the Returning Boards in some States by law had the force of final decisions. Oregon the Governor had no discretionary powers, no judicial power. He had no power to count out a fraudulent vote in Louisiana the Returning Board had broad judicial power. It might have made a wrong decision; it would not discuss a question now. But the Governor of Oregon had exercised powers not given him by the laws of the State.

Mr. Eaton said he would not count a vote which he believed was thrown to elect a man who had triumphantly been elected President by the American people. He did not desire the advantage of any wrong in this canvass of votes by the Senate. He argued that every ballot cast for Watts was no more than a blank piece of paper, and the Governor of Oregon, taking that view of the case, said his vote was cast for the certain and certain as every vote given for Cronin was a proper legal vote, by a strict construction of the laws of Oregon. The certificate of election to Cronin was right and proper, though he (Eaton) thought the Governor should have certified to the election of two men and only two men. He (Eaton) would not vote to place in the Presidential chair the candidate of the Democratic party on the vote of the Democratic electors in Oregon. The political stomach of the Senator from Oregon (Mitchell) seemed to be divided and he should be divided in his vote. He would stand the garlic of South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida. He then read a recently published letter of John J. Long, Republican candidate for the Louisiana Legislature, declining to accept the seat awarded him by the electors of that State, on the ground that he had been fairly defeated by his Democratic opponent; and, resuming his argument, said a single witness like this man weighed down a dozen affidavits. Long said there had been no fraud or intimidation in the election of the Senator from Ohio (Sherman) declared there was. In conclusion Mr. Eaton argued that the Representatives of the people could not afford to do wrong. The President of the United States had been quoted as saying he would deliver over the office to the electors of the people, and he would be elected. The President has nothing to do with it. It would not do to talk about enforcing anything, for the good sense of the people of this country would see that justice was done. Mr. Eaton also argued that the Returning Board had no more right to count the votes for President than one of the pages. The President of the Senate was not the President of the Joint Committee, unless chosen by the Joint Committee to that position.

Mr. Sherman said he was not informed that the Returning Board had returned Mr. Long as elected to the Legislature from De Soto. He thought the gentleman leaped before he came to the stile. He then referred to the affidavits of intimidation in De Soto parish, and resuming his argument, said the people of Oregon had been fairly expressed in favor of the Hayes electors and he was elected to three votes from that State.

Mr. Bogt—Apply the same rule to Florida.

Mr. Sherman said he was, perfectly willing to apply the rule to Florida, but these things were governed by the laws of the State. Oregon had her laws and Florida hers. If Gov. Hayes shall be commiserated that he had not a majority of the legal votes of Florida, a majority of the legal votes of the State of Florida, he would not have him accept the office. Mr. Sherman then argued that the Louisiana returning board was a legally constituted body and it was not for the Senate to interfere with its action. He did not desire to see Gov. Hayes have the benefit of any wrong, and he was satisfied that he spoke the sentiments of Gov. Hayes, when he said that gentleman should be convinced that the returning Board of Louisiana was Florida acted wrong, he would make no claim to office of President. There was the absence of any proof that these boards had acted wrong. As the returns from those States now stood they were just as much entitled to be counted as the returns from New York, Ohio, and he could show from evidence now before the Senate that the vote of the State of Louisiana in fairness should be counted for Hayes.

After executive session the Senate adjourned.

A Row in the Bonanza Firm.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 20.—It is reported that what is claimed to be reliable authority that John W. Mackey, of the firm early in January, and a partner in the firm, who had been in California, taking with him the control of the Consolidated Virginia Mine. The annual meeting of the Consolidated Virginia will be held on January 11th. Both parties are obtaining proxies, and it is expected that the contest will be a severe one.

A Virginia, Nevada, special says the Enterprise was authorized to publish an interview with Mackey of the Bonanza firm, denying the report of a rupture in the firm and of a contemplated change in the control of Consolidated Virginia.

Injunction Denied.

ST. LOUIS, December 20.—It was mentioned in these dispatches a week or two ago that Edward Chaffin, of Massachusetts, a stockholder in the St. Louis Gas Light Company, had applied to the United States Circuit Court for an injunction to restrain the Circuit Court of this county from taking further action in the case of the city against the gas company. To-day the decision of Judge Dillon was received here, which refuses to grant the injunction. This leaves the litigation between the city and the gas company where it was begun in the Circuit Court, where it will probably be finally settled.

An American Citizen in British Prison.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 20.—A Victoria dispatch says: Martin, the American citizen captured by the British police in the territory of Alaska, has been sentenced to 1 year and 9 months imprisonment.

Determined to Adjourn.

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 20.—The Senate to-day decided, by a strict party vote, to adjourn with the Republican House sine die on the 22d inst. Their tax and appropriation bills passed to a second reading in the Senate.

Two Boat Blown Up.

NEW YORK, December 20.—The tug boat, Jacob L. Nease, while off the highlands, about ten miles from shore, this morning, blew up, killing the Captain and a deck hand; the steward, engineer and fireman were rescued.

Billiard Tournament.

NEW YORK, December 20.—The ties in the recent billiard tournament were decided last night. Slosson is in New Orleans, and accepts the third prize. Rudolph and Joe Dixon played game of 600 points for the first and second prizes, Dixon won in the fifty-second inning. Rudolph making 371 points. In the course of the game Dixon made runs of 125, 82, and 60.

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Gov. Hendricks on the Political Situation.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 20.—The Journal of to-morrow will contain an interview with Gov. Hendricks, the leading points of which are as follows: The Governor said that the men who voted for Tilden believe he is elected and they are greatly excited at the possibility that he is to be deprived of the office and another to be inaugurated. He was not excited, by means of party machinery, anti-Republican in its character, and even by disregard of the local law in its organization and by the fraudulent exercise of its powers. They do not believe under republican institutions it is possible that no inquiry can be made into the conduct of the four men who undertook to control the Presidential election by fraudulent means. They believe that it is the duty of the House of Representatives to see that the proposed wrong is defeated. The opinion prevailed generally—believe universally—among them that the House is clothed with equal power with the Senate in the decision of all questions which arise during the progress of the count of the electoral vote, and that it would be an usurpation in a flagrant violation of the rights of the people should the vote be counted and the questions decided by the presiding officer of the Senate in defiance of the House.

Rep.—What public significance should be attached to the action of the Democratic party in calling a public meeting in the Northwest, and especially in Indiana, and as your supposed connection with it, you state whether in your opinion either party would under any circumstances be justified in resorting to force to secure the Presidency.

Gov. Hendricks.—The fact that this power above alluded to is claimed for the President of the Senate and its exercise by him is threatened, has greatly contributed to excite popular feeling. This is a question of the public mind, and the Democratic committee of the State issued the call for the Convention of the 8th of January; not for the purpose, as I suppose, of making any threats or organizing any resistance to authority, but for the purpose of making a public opinion on this threatened invasion of popular rights and of giving the House of Representatives an assurance of support in the exercise of its constitutional rights and prerogatives. There is no purpose, so far as I am informed, of going further.

It is further stated to your inquiry that no regard for a means to be contemplated to secure the Presidency. So far as the 8th of January Convention is concerned, I am very sure that its results—the only reliance—to secure the results of the Presidential election will be on the force and power of public opinion in support of the right and against the wrong, and in support of the House of Representatives in the assertion and exercise of its constitutional powers, and those powers have been declared in uniform practice, and in the House of Representatives, and the passage by the Senate of Governor Morton's bill at last session. It is perhaps proper to add that should the House positively assert its right to participate in the count and the Senate, and supported by the exercise of its constitutional powers, and those powers have been declared in uniform practice, and in the House of Representatives, and the passage by the Senate of Governor Morton's bill at last session. It is perhaps proper to add that should the House positively assert its right to participate in the count and the Senate, and supported by the exercise of its constitutional powers, and those powers have been declared in uniform practice, and in the House of Representatives, and the passage by the Senate of Governor Morton's bill at last session. It is perhaps proper to add that should the House positively assert its right to participate in the count and the Senate, and supported by the exercise of its constitutional powers, and those powers have been declared in uniform practice, and in the House of Representatives, and the passage by the Senate of Governor Morton's bill at last session. It is perhaps proper to add that should the House positively assert its right to participate in the count and the Senate, and supported by the exercise of its constitutional powers, and those powers have been declared in uniform practice, and in the House of Representatives, and the passage by the Senate of Governor Morton's bill at last session. It is perhaps proper to add that should the House positively assert its right to participate in the count and the Senate, and supported by the exercise of its constitutional powers, and those powers have been declared in uniform practice, and in the House of Representatives, and the passage by the Senate of Governor Morton's bill at last session. It is perhaps proper to add that should the House positively assert its right to participate in the count and the Senate, and supported by the exercise of its constitutional powers, and those powers have been declared in uniform practice, and in the House of Representatives, and the passage by the Senate of Governor Morton's bill at last